ISCL 2021
The 1st International Student Conference on Linguistics: Trends and Future Perspectives in Linguistics Study
Volume 2022

Research article

Eco-lexicon of Flora and Fauna in Baikeno Language

Gregorio Neno Abi, I Nyoman Kardana, Nyoman Sujaya

Master of Linguistics, Universitas Warmadewa

ORCID
I Nyoman Kardana https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6855-0576

Abstract.
The goal of this study was to describe the treasures of the Baikeno language community's flora and fauna eco-lexicon, as well as the biological, sociological, and ideological dimensions of the flora and fauna eco-lexicon. This study is qualitative in nature. The proficient method and the note-taking method were also used to collect data. The data were analyzed using the equivalent method in this study. The data was grouped by lexicon type, and then the identification stage for a description was completed. The method used was the informal and formal presentation method. The informal presentation method uses words, whereas the formal presentation method uses what are commonly known as signs and symbols. According to the findings of the study, there were 71 eco-lexicons, with 45 flora and 26 fauna accounting for 6.42 percent and 5.20 percent, respectively. Flora and fauna produce biological and sociological dimensions in each eco-lexicon, but not all of them produce an ideological dimension.

Keywords: eco-lexicon, Flora, Fauna, dimension

Corresponding Author: Gregorio Neno Abi; email: abygregorio6@gmail.com

Dates Published 04 July 2022

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ISCL 2021 Conference Committee.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a wealth of human culture, as an element of culture. The growth and development of language is influenced by the prevailing culture in the area where the language is produced or used. Language is basically an element in studying culture, meaning that culture will be reflected in language. This shows that cultural activities by humans cannot be separated from language. One of the functions of language in human life is to develop the human mind which is obtained from interactions with the surrounding environment, namely with fellow humans and other living creatures (Sudaryanto, 2017). The relationship between humans and the natural surroundings produces a variety of languages. Ferdinand de Sausure (1988) emphasizes that for some people language, as it appears in the lexicon, is a nomenclature; the meaning of a glossary of terms representing a number of things or things. Language signs unite not

with names (only) but concepts and acoustic images. In the ecolinguistic perspective, the concepts in the mind are marked by words or terms.

Ecolinguistics is a science of language that examines the relationship between language and the environment (Mbete, 2009). Ecolinguistics considers the ecological aspects of the language used by speakers in a society. This shows that language life cannot be separated from the environment in which it lives, so there is no doubt that language and environment have a close relationship. Both have a reciprocal relationship, namely language reflects the environment and the environment reflects language (Tangkas, 2013).

Entities in an environment are characterized by language so that they distinguish one from another. Humans who live in a certain environment must know more deeply certain entities that are close to them and are marked according to the language spoken. One of the entities related to language is an entity within the scope of the flora and fauna world. Each country has various types of flora and fauna, there are a number of flora and fauna that can be found in every region or country, but there are also species that can only be found in certain areas, one of which is the country of Timor-Leste. This country is located in Southeast Asia, namely on the island of East Timor. Administratively, the state of Timor-Leste is divided into 13 Municipal, 64 Posto Administrativo and approximately 640 Sucos/villages.

Of the 13 Municipalities, there is one special Region in Timor-Leste called Regional Administrativo Especial Oecusse-Ambeno alias RAEOA which has 18 sucos/villages, one of which is Naimeco suco. These areas have the same regional language but have different intonations. In this area there is a regional language called Baikeno. In this village there are many lexicons about flora and fauna that use Baikeno language and of course it is still unknown to the public. According to Wierzbicka (1997) there is a very close relationship between social life and the lexicons in the language of the speakers, as well as the use of lexicon in speaking in Suco Naimeco.

There are various treasures of lexicon related to flora and fauna in each area, for example; land and or air fauna lexicon. Not all people know the flora and fauna lexicon in this regional language because it is dominated by foreign languages or other languages. Foreign languages are indeed very important, but regional languages must still be maintained in this modern era so that there is no shift, shrinkage which results in the loss of the lexicon of understanding of the speech community. To overcome this, it is necessary to take action to preserve the regional language in Timor-Leste, especially the flora and fauna lexicon in the area. Various flora and fauna lexicon must be preserved

and often used in daily conversation so as not to experience extinction due to the influence of modern times.

The Baikeno language is a very interesting language to study, in addition to preserving the language itself, it also serves to introduce the language to the wider community so that more researchers are interested in conducting research on the eco-lexicon in regional languages as well as being able to use it as a small dictionary in the world of languages.

Sibarani conducted a research on eco-lexicon in regional languages in 2014 with the title "Ecolinguistics of Bamboo in the Toba Batak Language Society". The erosion of the use of words or vocabulary derived from the bamboo environment in the Toba Batak society is caused by the replacement of household appliances and agricultural tools with more modern and more practical tools.

In 2016, Raynold conducted a research entitled "The Kei Language Lexicon in the Marine Environment: An Ecolinguistic Study" using the Kei language marine lexicon. Some of the factors that cause the survival of the marine lexicon are (1) speakers from each age group still often speak Kei in daily life, (2) the source of livelihood for the Ohoi Warbal people, and (3) referents of plants, animals and fishing gear that still exist in the environment.

A similar study was conducted by Kobak in 2018 with the title "Treasure of Flora Lexicons in Yali Language in Lolat District, Yahu Kimo Regency". The research found 38 lexicon categorized as nouns. From these lexicons, they are grouped into the flora lexicon for the use of food needs, the flora lexicon in the use of clothing needs, and the flora lexicon in the use of board needs.

In 2019, Fitrisia conducted a study on the food lexicon with the research title "Traditional Culinary in the Acehnese Language: A Study of Culinary Linguistics". The result of the research is the pattern of word formation in Acehnese culinary names, namely five patterns of noun composition, including patterns of N+N, N+Adj, N+V, N+V+Adj, N+V+N and one pattern of verb composition, namely V+N, as well as reduplication, i.e. full reduplication. The types of naming found in the Aceh culinary names data are (1) fictional personality, (2) main ingredients, (3) color, (4) processing/manufacturing method, (5) shape similarity, (6) seasoning, (7) taste, (8) cooking utensils and (9) sound imitation. Of the 9 types of naming above, which are the types of naming that have just been found in the Aceh culinary names data, they are naming based on color, processing/making method, seasoning, taste and cooking utensils.

Sinaga has also conducted research on the eco-lexicon in 2021 with the research title "Treasury of the Eco-lexicon in the Toba Batak Language Speaking Community".

The result of this research is that three categories of eco-lexicon entities are found. The three lexicons are the fishing gear eco-lexicon, flora eco-lexicon, and fauna eco-lexicon. Of the three eco-lexicon found 29 lexicons. There are forms of lexicon in basic form, derivative forms in the form of repeated words and majenuk words. Judging from the categories found categories of nouns and verbs.

Based on previous studies, the difference in this study lies in the source of the data and the problems to be studied. In this study, the data source that will be used is in the form of a flora and fauna lexicon in terms of the regional language in Timor-Leste, namely Baikeno. Meanwhile, the problems that will be investigated are what are the flora and fauna ecolexions found in the Baikeno language and how are the descriptions of the biological, sociological, and ideological dimensions produced by the lexicon. Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyze the eco-lexicon of flora and fauna in the Baikeno language community and the biological, sociological and ideological dimensions of the flora and fauna eco-lexicon.

2. METHODS

This research is a qualitative research where the data involves written data without analyzing numbers. Qualitative methods are very appropriate to be used to find data, analyze data, and observe the understanding of the flora and fauna eco-lexicon in the Baikeno language community. This research was conducted in Suco Naimeco, where the area has the same regional language but has a different intonation. In this area there is a regional language called Baikeno. The reason for choosing this research location is because the area is a Baikeno-speaking community and is a community that is close to various fauna both for consumption and for ceremonial rituals. The data was obtained by remembering the flora and fauna lexicon by the researcher himself because the researcher is a native of Timor-Leste. In addition, data were also obtained using the proficient method. The proficient method or in social science research known as the interview method or interview is one of the methods used in the stage of providing data which is carried out by researchers conducting conversations or contact with speakers as resource persons (Mahsun, 2007). In addition to the proficient method, the note-taking method is also used by recording the lexicons that have been found and classified by type. In this study, the data were analyzed using the equivalent method, the data was analyzed, namely the language analysis method whose determinants were outside, apart, and not part of the language in question (Sudaryanto, 1993). To answer the problems in the research, as well as to describe a number of faunal lexicons, a basic

technique is used in the form of the determining element sorting technique or PUP. The tool is the mental sorting power possessed by the researcher (Sudaryanto, 1993). The stages of data reduction have been carried out since the data lexicon process until the data is considered sufficient. The data is grouped based on the type of lexicon, then the identification stage is carried out for a description. The method used is the method of informal and formal presentation, this method is a method that is presented with words while the formal presentation is a formulation with what are commonly known as signs and symbols (Sudaryanto, 2015).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Flora Eco-lexicon in Baikeno

Flora from Latin, plant nature or nabatah is a treasure trove of all kinds of plants usually written in front of a geographical name such as tamarind, Balinese onion and so on. The grouping of plants into flora is usually based on a particular region, period, environment, or climate. Geographically different areas, such as mountains versus plains, usually have different flora. Plants are very important for human survival because they can make their own food. Humans get food from plants either directly or indirectly. Humans and animals will not be able to live if they do not consume food produced by plants. Plants, apart from being consumed every day, can also be used as medicinal ingredients, one of which is moat niran which can be used to cure gout, ulcers and rheumatism (Maria, 2019).

In this study, 45 flora eco-lexicons were found in the Baikeno language. Each eco-lexicon will be discussed individually below:

3.2. Fauna Eco-lexicon in Baikeno

Fauna is all kinds of animals that live on earth. Fauna has so many and varied species that they are no longer counted. These various animals have various habitats, starting in the sea, or it can be on land. In the world of animals or fauna, there are also different groups in each region, one of which is in the area of Timor-Leste. In the territory of Timor-Leste there are typical animals, namely wild boar, cuscus, kakoak, Timor-Leste deer and so on. There are various kinds of fauna that can be used as food ingredients and some are used as dowry or used for energy such as buffalo.

Table 1: Flora Eco-lexicon in Baikeno Language.

Name of Flora						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Pne'o	Awar awar				
2.	Lutú					
3.	Nesam	Kedondong			Spondias	
4.	Numba'i					
5.	Nunuh	Beringin	Hale		Ficus benyamina	Banyan
6.	Nikis					
7.	Uthau-fo'o	Pohon Kelor	Marunggi		Moringa oleifera	Moringa
8.	Usapi	Kesambi			Scheichera	Keambi
9.	Kiub	Pohon Asam	Sukaer		Tamarindus	Tamarind tree
10.	Taen-tuné	Pohon Sagu				
11.	Un-fuamnutú	Cabe rawit	Ai-manas		Capsicum frutescens	Cayenne pepper
12.	Puah	Pohon Pinang	Bua			Areca nut
13.	Manus	Sirih	Malus			Betel
14.	Aijaob	Pohon Cemara	Ai-kakeu		Casuarina equisetifolia	Spruce
15.	Kafé	Pohon Kopi	Kafé		Coffea	Coffee
16.	Jak	Pohon Nangka	Kulu			Jackfruit tree
17.	Kijabas	Pohon Jambu	Guavas			Guava tree
18.	Oenini	Anggur Hutan				Forest grapes
19.	Apnas	Jambu Hutan				Forest guava
20.	Lete	Pohon Pulai				
21.	Gamal	Pohon Gamal			Glyricidia sepium	Gamal tree
22.	Nek-Kase	Pohon Kapok				Kapok tree
23.	Paok-tob	Jarak Pagar				
24.	Hu'e	Pohon Putih	Ai-bubur		Melaleuca leucadendron	White tree
25.	Leol-Banú	Jeruk Limau			Citrus aurantifolia	Lime
26.	Tua	Pohon Tuak				Palm tree
27.	Hau-Mené	Pohon Cendana	Ai-kameli		Santalum album	Sandalwood tree
28.	Feno	Pohon Kemiri			Aleurites moluccana	Pecan tree
29.	Upun	Mangga	Has		Mangifera indica	Mango
30.	Kane	Gala-gala/Turi			Sesbania grandiflora	Turi tree

Table 1: (continued).

31.	Tefo	Tebu				Sugarcane
32.	Loule	Ubi jalar	Fehuk			Sweet potato
33.	Timun	Semangka	Pateka			Watermelon
34.	Henas	Labu	Lakeru		Cucurbita spp.	Pumpkin
35.	Hau-kasé	Pepaya	Ai-dila			Papaya
36.	Fua-kase	Kacang tanah	Forai		Arachis hypogaea	Peanuts
37.	Koto	Kacang merah	Koto midar		Vigna umbellate	Red beans
38.	Ipe	Koto hutan	Koto moruk			
39.	Hau-jati	Pohon jati	Ai-teka		Tectona grandis	Teak tree
40.	Huki	Kunyit	Kinur			Turmeric
41.	Paok-nitis	-				
42.	To'o	Widuri/rubek			Calotropis	
43.	Noah	Pohon Kelapa	Nuu		Cocos nucifera	Coconut
44.	Nenes	-				
45.	Kabuká	Pohon Bidara	Ai-lok		Ziziphus	Bidara tree

3.3. Eco-lexicons of Flora and Fauna that has an ideological dimension

In dialectical theory, social praxis includes three dimensions, namely ideological, sociological, and biological dimensions. The ideological dimension relates to the meaning of individual relationships and collective mental, cognitive and psychic systems of a person which is reflected in language, linguistic repertoire with its meaning content and behavior. Ideology is the way of thinking of a person or group in a particular community. In this dimension, there are ideologies or ideals of society, such as the ideology of capitalism which is also supported by the ideology of the market so that it is necessary to carry out activities on environmental resources, such as the emergence of terms and discourses of exploitation, growth, and economic gain. So, there are efforts to maintain, develop and cultivate certain types of productive animals or plants that have high and strong economic value. This also happens in traditional flora-based medicine which is believed by the community to contain ideology. The ideology in question is a system of thinking, belief systems, symbolic practices related to social and political action. Ideology is fundamentally related to the process of justifying asymmetric power relations with the process of justifying nominations (Thompson, 2003). The belief that is embedded without realizing it is ideology, besides that it is also said that ideology is

Table 2: Fauna Eco-lexicon in Baikeno Language.

Name of Fauna						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Kaun Aen-Oek	Ular sawah	Samea Natar	Cobra	Phyton Reticulatus	Rice field snake
2.	Saob	Ular Hijau	Samea matak	Cobra	Morelia viridis	Green snake
3.	Teke	Tokek	Toke			Gecko
4.	Beso	Katak	Manduku			Frog
5.	Kolkita	Burung Nuri	Loriku		Lorius Domicelus	Parrot
6.	Maon Fuiz	Ayam Hutan	Manu-fuik	Galo	Gallus gallus	Cock
7.	Bijae Moló	Sapi	Karau Timor	Cabalo	Bubalus bubalis	Cow
8.	Bijae Metan	Kerbau	Karau Baka	Cabalo	Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo
9.	Bibi	Kambing	Bibi	Cabra		Goat
10.	Fafi	Babi	Fahi	Porca	Artamus Leucorynchus	Pig
11.	Bikasé	Kuda	Kuda	Potro	Equus caballus	Horse
12.	Be'é	Buaya	Lafaek	Crocodilo	Crocodylus porosus	Crocodile
13.	Mauká	Kuskus			*Phalanger carmelitae*	*Cuscus*
14.	Belo	Kera	Lekirauk	Macaco	Macaca Fascicularis	Monkey
15.	Asu	Anjing	Asu	Cão	Canis Lupus	Dog
16.	Bebe	Bebek/Itik	Manu-rade	Pato		Duck
17.	Meob	Kucing	Busa	Gato	Feliscatus	Cat
18.	Umeke	Ular Hitam	Samea Metan			
19.	Tune	Belut	Tuna		Thunnus Atlanticus	Eel
20.	Bifo	Tikus	Laho	Rato	Rattus rattus	Mouse/rat
21.	Fafi-Fuiz	Babi Hutan	Fahi-fuik			
22.	Teme	Burung Elang	Makikit	Águia	Haliastus indus	Eagle
23.	Lukasael	Ular Piton	Samea			Snake
24.	Koko	Merak	Manu	Pavão		Peacock
25.	Kabiti	Kalajengking	Sakunar		Thelyponus Condutus	
26.	Kol-Aob	Burung gagak	Manu-metan			Raven

a system of ideas and various representations that dominate the minds of humans or human groups (Althusser, 2004).

Table 3: Flora Eco-lexicon which has an Ideological dimension.

Name of Flora						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Numba'i					
2.	Nunuh	Beringin	Hale		Ficus benyamina	Banyan
3.	Nikis					
4.	Hu'e	Pohon Putih	Ai-bubur		Melaleuca leucadendron	White tree
5.	Paok-nitis	-				

Table 4: Fauna Eco-lexicon which has an Ideological dimension.

Name of Fauna						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Be'é	Buaya	Lafaek	Crocodilo	Crocodylus porosus	Crocodile
2.	Asu	Anjing	Asu	Cão	Canis Lupus	Dog
3.	Teme	Burung Elang	Makikit	Águia	Haliastus indus	Eagle
4.	Lukasael	Ular Piton	Samea			Snake
5.	Koko	Merak	Manu	Pavão		Peacock
6.	Kol-Aob	Burung gagak	Manu-metan			Raven

3.4. Eco-lexicon of Flora and Fauna that does not have an Ideological dimension

In addition to the flora and fauna eco-lexicon that has an ideological dimension to the Baikeno language, a number of flora and fauna eco-lexicons that do not have an ideological dimension were also found. The flora eco-lexicons include:

As previously explained, there is also an eco-lexicon that does not have an ideological dimension. The fauna eco-lexicons that do not have an ideological dimension are as follows:

3.5. Eco-lexicons of typical Flora and Fauna in Suco Naimeco

Meanwhile, flora and fauna eco-lexicons that have unique characteristics were also found in Naimeco Suco. The following is an eco-lexicon of typical flora and fauna in Suco Naimeco:

Table 5: Flora Eco-lexicon that does not have an Ideological dimension.

	Name of Flora					
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Pne'o	Awar awar			Ficus septica	
2.	Lutú					
3.	Nesam	Kedondong			Spondias	
4.	Uthau-fo'o	Pohon Kelor	Marunggi		Moringa oleifera	Moringa
5.	Usapi	Pohon Kesambi			Scheichera oleosa	Keambi
6.	Kiub	Pohon Asam	Sukaer		Tamarindus	Tamarind tree
7.	Taen-tuné	Pohon Sagu				
8.	Unus	Cabe rawit	Ai-manas		Capsicum frutescens	Cayenne pepper
9.	Puah	Pohon Pinang	Bua			Areca nut
10.	Manus	Sirih	Malus			Betel
11.	Aijaob	Pohon Cemara	Ai-kakeu		Casuarina equisetifolia	Spruce
12.	Kafé	Pohon Kopi	Kafé		Coffea	Coffee
13.	Jak	Pohon Nangka	Kulu			Jackfruit tree
14.	Kijabas	Pohon Jambu	Guavas			Guava tree
15.	Oenini	Anggur Hutan				Forest grapes
16.	Apnas	Jambu Hutan				Forest guava
17.	Lete	Pohon Pulai				
18.	Gamal	Pohon Gamal			Glyricidia sepium	Gamal tree
19.	Nek-Kase	Pohon Kapok				Kapok tree
20.	Paok-tob	Jarak Pagar				
21.	Leol-Banú	Jeruk Limau			Citrus aurantifolia	Lime
22.	Tua	Pohon Tuak				Palm tree
23.	Hau-Mené	Pohon Cendana	Ai-kameli		Santalum album	Sandalwood tree
24.	Upun	Mangga	Has		Mangifera indica	Mango
25.	Kane	Gala-gala/Turi			Sesbania grandiflora	Turi tree
26.	Tefo	Tebu				Sugarcane
27.	Loule	Ubi jalar	Fehuk			Sweet potato
28.	Timun	Semangka	Pateka			Watermelon
29.	Henas	Labu	Lakeru		Cucurbita spp.	Pumpkin
30.	Hau-kasé	Pepaya	Ai-dila			Papaya
31.	Fua-kase	Kacang tanah	Forai		Arachis hypogaea	Peanuts

Table 5: Flora Eco-lexicon that does not have an Ideological dimension.

32.	Koto	Kacang merah	Koto midar		Vigna umbellate	Red beans
33.	Ipe	Koto hutan	Koto moruk			
34.	Hau-jati	Pohon jati	Ai-teka		Tectona grandis	Teak tree
35.	Huki	Kunyit	Kinur			Turmeric
36.	To'o	-				
37.	Noah	Pohon Kelapa	Nuu		Cocos nucifera	Coconut
38.	Nenes	-				
39.	Feno	Pohon Kemiri			Aleurites moluccana	Pecan tree
40..	Kabuká	Pohon Bidara	Ai-lok			Bidara tree

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of questionnaires distributed to the people of Timor-Leste from the age of 25 to 45 years, it was found that 71 eco-lexicons were found, including 45 flora and 26 fauna, with a percentage of flora 6.42% and fauna 5.20%. In each eco-lexicon, both flora and fauna produce a biological and sociological dimension, but not all of them produce an ideological dimension. The biological dimension is viewed from the characteristics of the flora or fauna, for example from the shape, color, size and so on. Then the sociological dimension can be known from the uses or benefits of these plants or animals, for example as food, medicinal ingredients, as a dowry for weddings or sold in order to improve the economy. While the ideological dimension is viewed from the ideological side resulting from the culture in the community, for example, there are flora or fauna which are symbolized as the embodiment of gods.

In addition to knowing the dimensions of the flora and fauna eco-lexicon, the people in Naimeco village are more familiar with the flora and fauna eco-lexicon which is very distinctive and unique from other regions because the benefits of each existing lexicon are very integrated from day to day. Some of the typical flora are nikis and hue as nimone to protect the family, taen-tuné for traditional house building materials, puah and manus to be eaten every day, kijabas for the family's economic needs, tuá as a basic ingredient for making alcohol and hau-mené as an ingredient. very famous and sought after since the colonial era. The indigenous people of Naimeco also have a very distinctive fauna, although they are found in other areas, but the benefits are different, including Bajae-moló, bijae-metan, fafi, and bikasé which are generally used for idol worship ceremonies and belis traditions. Thus, when reviewing the public's understanding of the flora and

Table 6: Fauna Eco-lexicon that does not have an ideological dimension.

Name of Fauna						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Kaun Aen-Oek	Ular sawah	Samea Natar	Cobra	Phyton Reticulatus	Rice field snake
2.	Saob	Ular Hijau	Samea matak	Cobra	Morelia viridis	Green snake
3.	Teke	Tokek	Toke			Gecko
4.	Beso	Katak	Manduku			Frog
5.	Kolkita	Burung Nuri	Loriku		Lorius Domicelus	Parrot
6.	Maon Fuiz	Ayam Hutan	Manu-fuik	Galo	Gallus gallus	Cock
7.	Bijae Moló	Sapi	Karau Timor	Cabalo	Bubalus bubalis	Cow
8.	Bijae Metan	Kerbau	Karau Baka	Cabalo	Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo
9.	Bibi	Kambing	Bibi	Cabra		Goat
10.	Fafi	Babi	Fahi	Porca	Artamus Leucorynchus	Pig
11.	Bikasé	Kuda	Kuda	Potro	Equus caballus	Horse
12.	Mauká	Kuskus			*Phalanger carmelitae*	*Cuscus*
13.	Belo	Kera	Lekirauk	Macaco	Macaca Fascicularis	Monkey
14.	Bebe	Bebek/Itik	Manu-rade	Pato		Duck
15.	Meob	Kucing	Busa	Gato	Feliscatus	Cat
16.	Umeke	Ular Hitam	Samea Metan			
17.	Tune	Belut	Tuna		Thunnus Atlanticus	Eel
18.	Bifo	Tikus	Laho	Rato	Rattus rattus	Mouse/ rat
19.	Fafi-Fuiz	Babi Hutan	Fahi-fuik			
20.	Kabiti	Kalajengking	Sakunar		Thelyponus Condutus	

fauna eco-lexicon using the Baikeno language, it is very strong because the Baikeno language is the mother tongue used since birth.

References

[1] Fitrisia D. Kuliner tradisional dalam bahasa aceh: Kajian linguistik kuliner. Medan; Universitas Sumatera Utara; 2019.

[2] Kobak A. Khazanah leksikon flora dalam bahasa yali di distrik lola kabupaten yahu kimo. Medan; Universitas Sumatera Utara; 2018.

Table 7: Eco-lexicon of typical flora in Suco Naimeco.

Name of Flora						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Nikis					
2.	Taen-tuné	Pohon Sagu				
3.	Puah	Pohon Pinang	Bua			Areca nut
4.	Manus	Sirih	Malus			Betel
5.	Kijabas	Pohon Jambu	Guavas			Guava tree
6.	Hu'e	Pohon Putih	Ai-bubur		Melaleuca leucadendron	White tree
7.	Tua	Pohon Tuak				Palm tree
8.	Hau-Mené	Pohon Cendana	Ai-kameli		Santalum album	Sandalwood tree

Table 8: Eco-lexicons of typical fauna in Suco Naimeco.

Name of Fauna						
No	**Baikeno Language**	**Indonesian**	**Tetun Language**	**Portuguese**	**Latin Language**	**English**
1.	Bijae Moló	Sapi	Karau Timor	Cabalo	Bubalus bubalis	Cow
2.	Bijae Metan	Kerbau	Karau Baka	Cabalo	Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo
3.	Fafi	Babi	Fahi	Porca	Artamus Leucorynchus	Pig
4.	Bikasé	Kuda	Kuda	Potro	Equus caballus	Horse

[3] Mahsun M. Metode penelitian bahasa. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada; 2007.

[4] Mbete M. Ekoleksikon dan ekoteks sebagai modal pendidikan karakter dan ekonomi kreatif berbasis lingkungan. Denpasar; Universitas Udayana; 2017.

[5] Renjaan Meiksyana Raynold. Leksikon bahasa kei dalam lingkungan kelautan: Kajian ekolinguistik. Linguistika: Buletin Ilmiah Program Magister Linguistik Universitas Udayana, Vol. 21. pp. 1-24; 2014.

[6] Saussure F. Pengantar linguistik umum, terjemahan Rahayu S Hidayat. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press; 1988.

[7] Sibarani T. Ekolinguistik kebambuan dalam masyarakat bahasa batak toba. Medan; Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sumatera Utara; 2014.

[8] Sinaga J. Khazanah ekoleksikon kedanauan dalam guyub tutur bahasa batak toba. Denpasar; Universitas Udayana; 2021.

[9] Sudaryanto S. Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa (pengantar penelitian wahana kebudayaan secara linguistis). Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press;

1993.

[10] Sudaryanto S. Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa pengantar penelitian wacana kebudayaan secara linguistis. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press; 2015.

[11] Wierzbicka A. Understanding culture through their key words. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1997.